# DIRECT DRIVE STEREO TURNTABLE

# PL-510A

(ART-182-0)

# Service Manual



**PIONEER** 

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Service information for PL-510A/KCT, KUT is described through pages 4 to 32

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# **SPECIFICATIONS**

# MOTOR AND TURNTABLE

Motor:

DC servo motor

Turntable drive:

Direct drive

Speed:

Two speeds: 33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm

Wow and flutter:

0.03% (WRMS) or less

S/N:

68 dB (DIN-B) or more

Turntable platter:

(with Pioneer cartridge model PC-135)

321mm diam. aluminum alloy

Moment of inertia:

240 kg-cm<sup>2</sup> (including rubber mat)

### **TONEARM**

Tonearm type:

Static-balance, S-shaped, pipe arm

Effective arm length:

221mm

Tracking error:

+3°~ -1°

Overhang:

15.5mm  $4g (min.) \sim 10g (max.)$ 

Usable cartridge weight: (For cartridge weighs over 8.5g, attach the sub weight)

### **SUBFUNCTIONS**

Anti-skating force control Plug-in type headshell Oil-damped arm elevator Hinges (Free-adjustable) Lateral balance weight

Fine speed adjusters

(33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm: using the stroboscope

for turntable speed adjustment).

# **ACCESSORIES**

1 Headshell Overhang gauge EP adaptor Screwdriver Sub weight 1 6 Cartridge mounting screws Cartridge mounting nuts 2 2 Cartridge mounting washers Operating instructions

# **MISCELLANEOUS**

Power requirements:

AC.120V, 60Hz

Power consumption:

5 W

Dimensions:

440(W) x 362(D) x 159(H) mm

 $17-5/16(W) \times 14-1/4(D) \times 6-1/4(H)$  in.

Weight:

8kg, 17lb 10oz

NOTE:

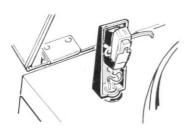
Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice, due to improvements.

# 2. PANEL FACILITIES

### Headshell Stand -

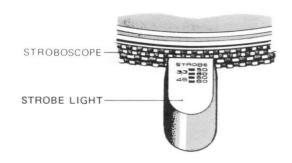
A spare headshell can be stored in this stand. Align the headshell pins with the stand grooves

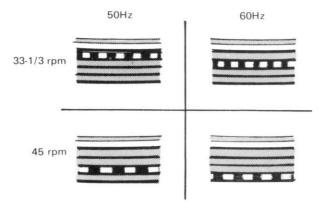
Observe that the headshell length is not greater than the height of the dust cover. This stand can also be used for storing the EP adaptor.

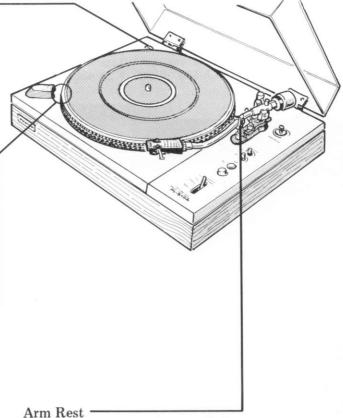


# Stroboscope -

Fine adjustments of rotation speed can be performed with the aid of the stroboscope. Adjust the SPEED ADJ. knobs while observing the pattern indicated bellow. If the rotation is fast, the pattern will appear to move toward the left, while movement toward the right indicates slow speed. Correct speed is obtained when the pattern appears to be stationary.







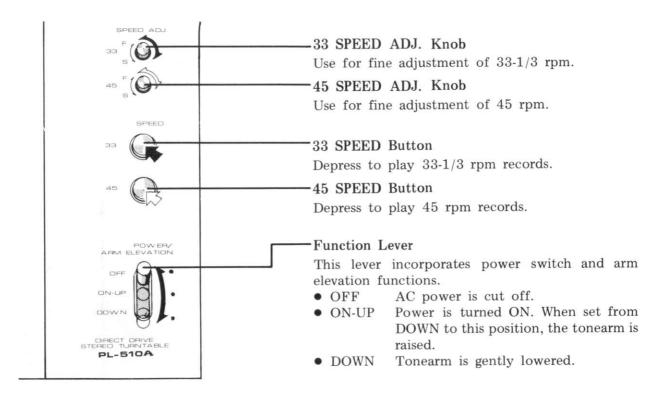
Supports the tonearm when not playing a record. At the end of a playing session, engage the clamp as illustrated below.



# **EP** Adaptor

Place on center shaft when playing 45 rpm EP records.





# **OPERATION**

- 1. Remove stylus cover.
- 2. Set function lever to ON-UP. Strobe lamp lights and platter rotates.
- 3. Depress SPEED button (33 or 45) according to type of record.
- 4. Employ SPEED ADJ. controls and stroboscope to adjust rotating speed (required only once per listening session).
- Disengage arm clamp and gently position the tonearm over the desired portion of the record.
- 6. Set function lever to DOWN.
  Stylus will be gently lowered onto the record.
- 7. Adjust volume and tone controls of the stereo amplifier as desired.
- 8. At the end of the record, or to interrupt the record, set the function lever to ON-UP.

  The stylus will be raised from the record.
- 9. Return tonearm to arm rest and engage clamp.

- 10. Set function lever to OFF. Power will be cut off and strobe lamp extinguished.
- 11. It is advisable to replace the stylus cover for protection whenever the turntable is not in use.

### OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- Keep stylus and records clean. Use a stylus brush to clean the stylus and a good quality record cleaner to clean the records each time before and after playing.
- Avoid exerting unnecessary force on the tonearm. When changing headshells, set the tonearm in the arm rest and engage the clamp.
- Take care not to impart vibration to the turntable while a record is playing. Record and stylus can be damaged.
- Avoid placing more than 2 records on the turntable platter while playing records.

# 3. PARTS LOCATIONS

### 3.1 TOP VIEW

Rubber grommet (A) PEB-010

Output cord PDE-004 (KCT) PDE-016 (KUT) AC power cord

KDG-011

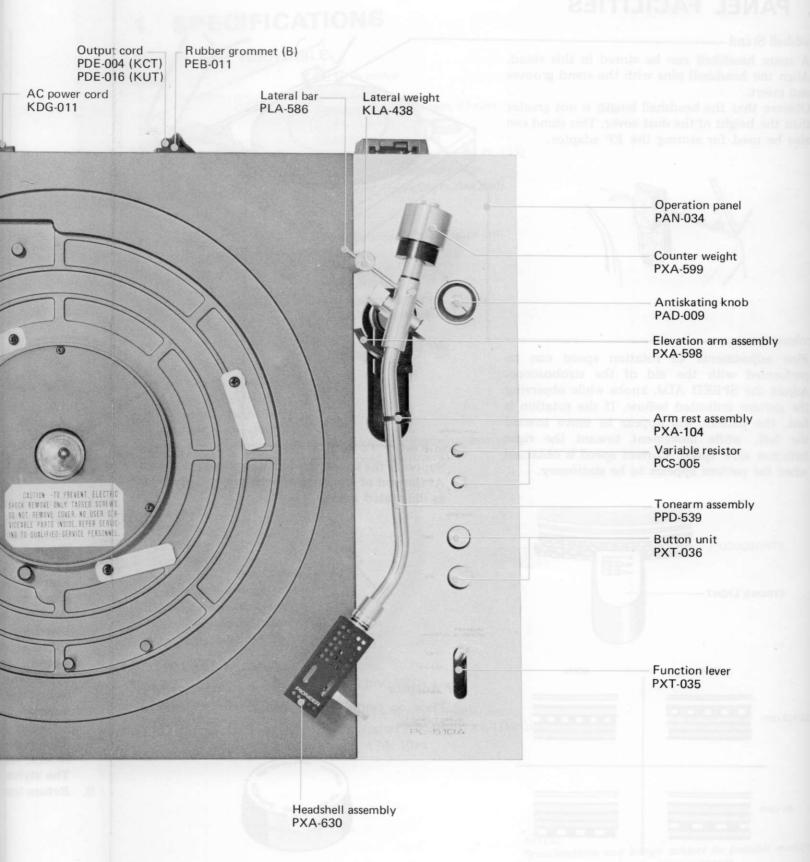
Headshell stand

PNW-073

Main panel PNW-225

CAUTION -TO PREVENT ELECTRIC SHOCK REMOVE ONLY TABBED SCREWS DO NOT REMOVE COVER, NO USER SCR-VICEABLE PARTS INSIDE, REFER SERVIC NS TO QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNE

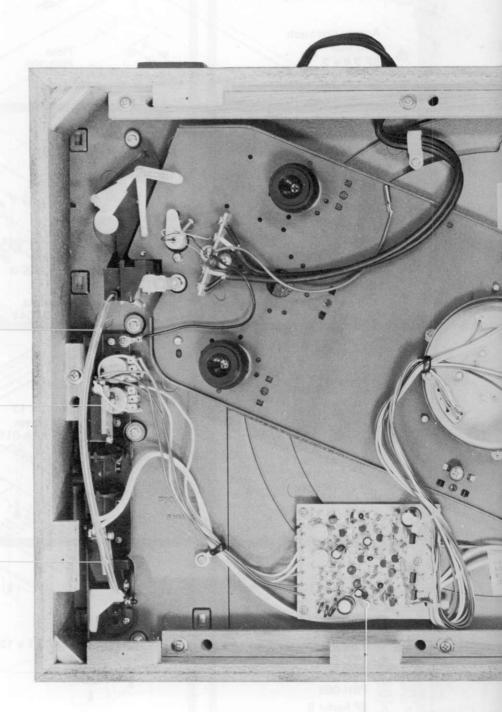
Strobo case assembly PXA-221



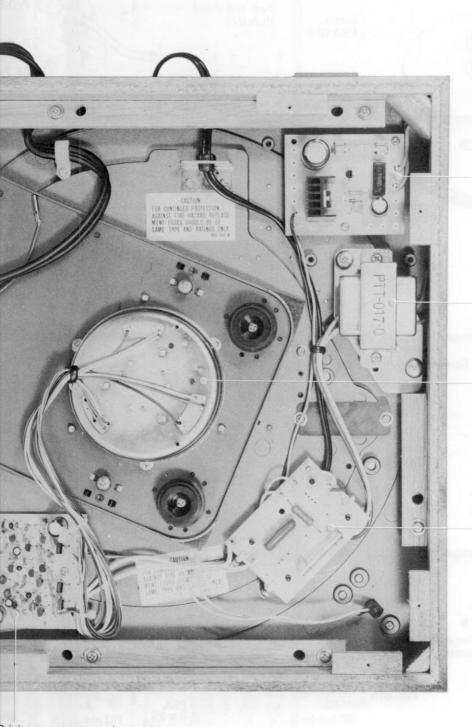
# 3.2 UNDER VIEW

Wire PXT-523

Microswitch KSF-016



Driving current control assem PWG-007



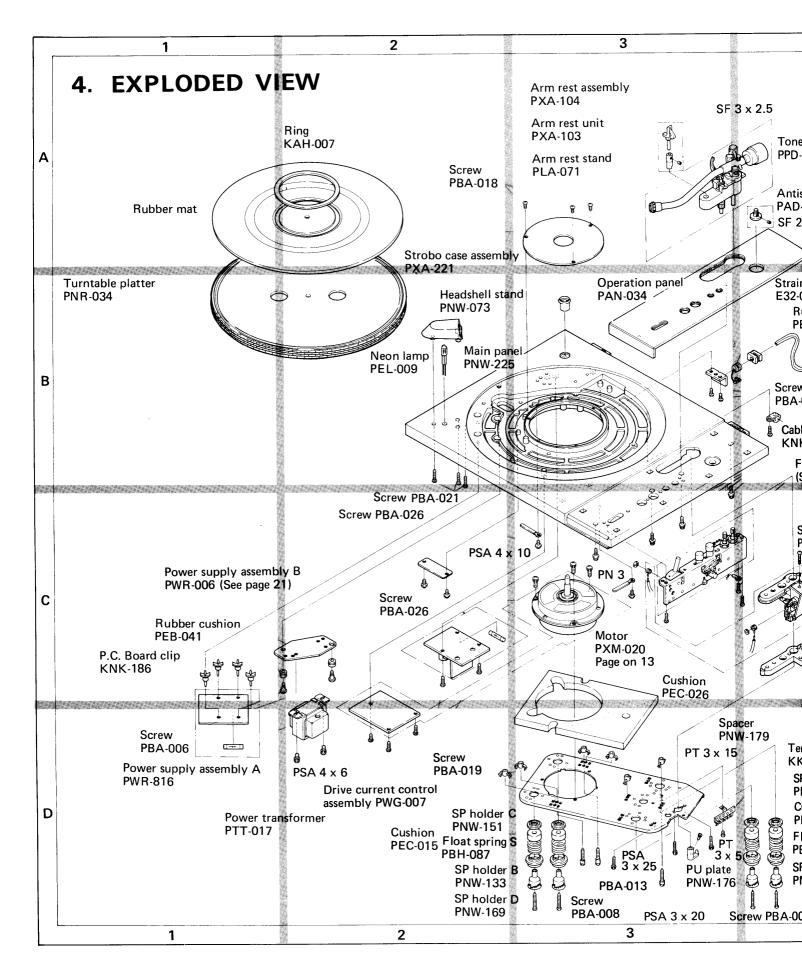
Power supply assembly B PWR-006

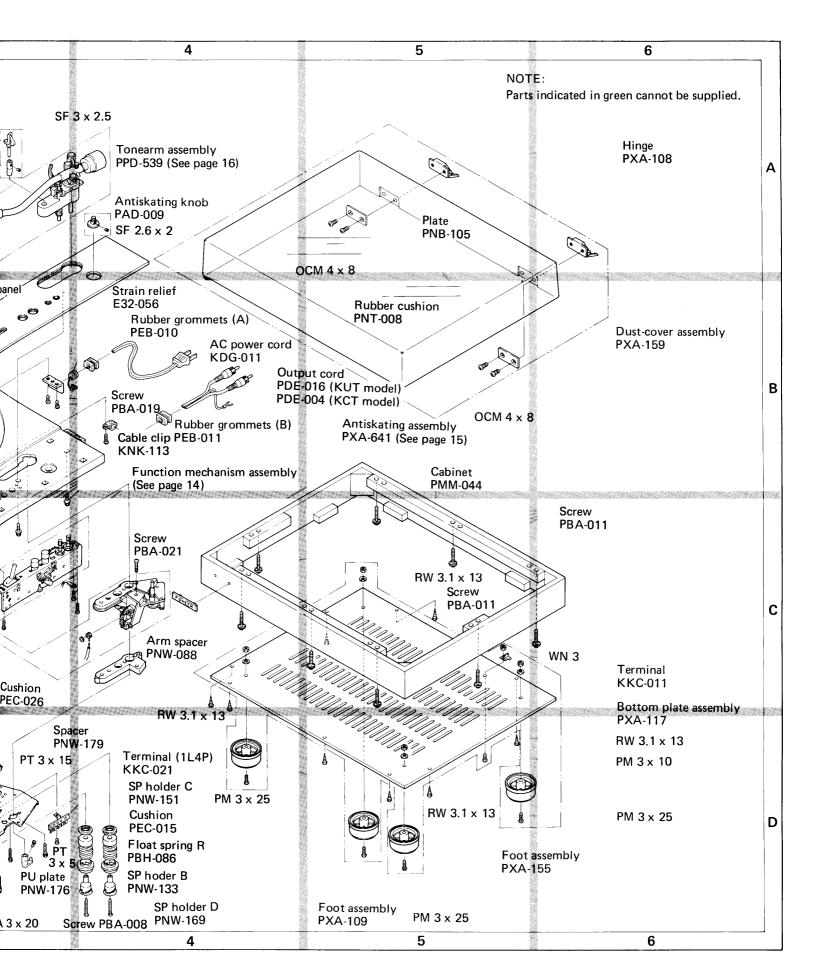
Power transformer PTT-017

Motor (including drive current control assembly) PXM-020

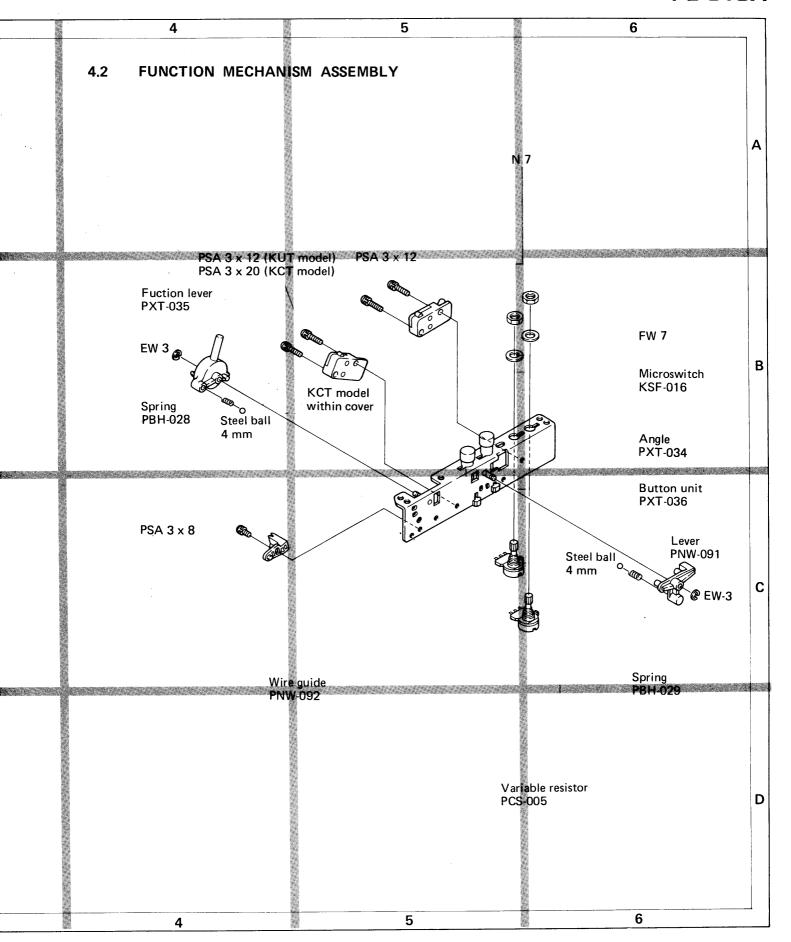
Power supply assembly A PWR-816

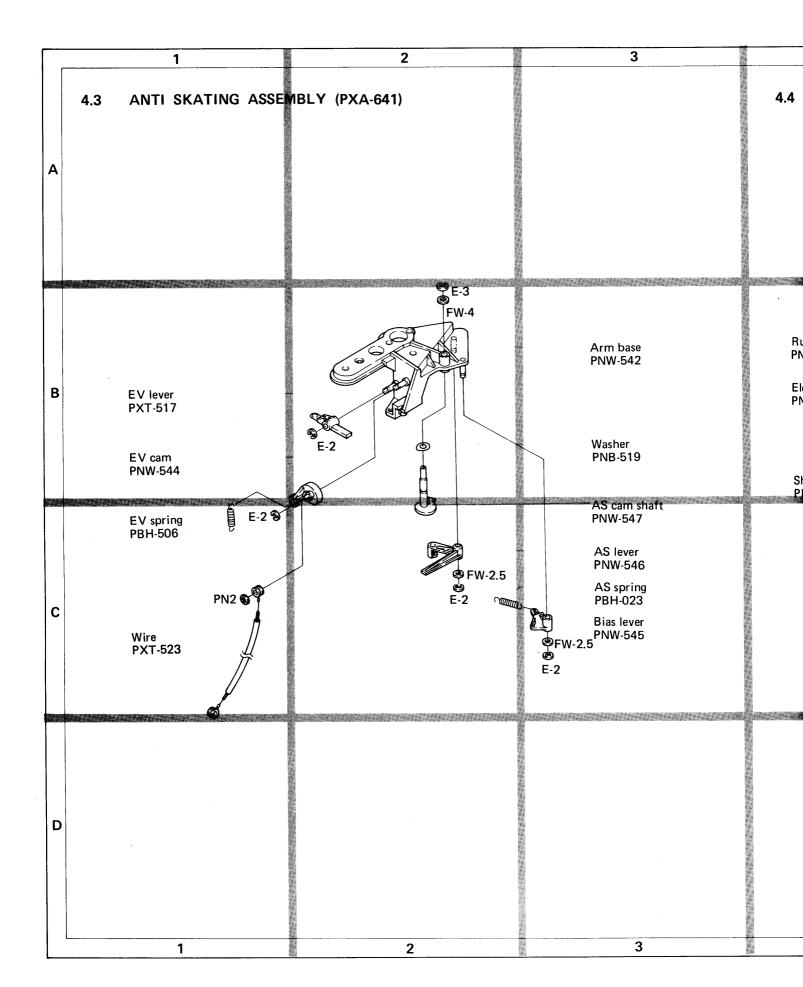
Driving current control assembly PWG-007

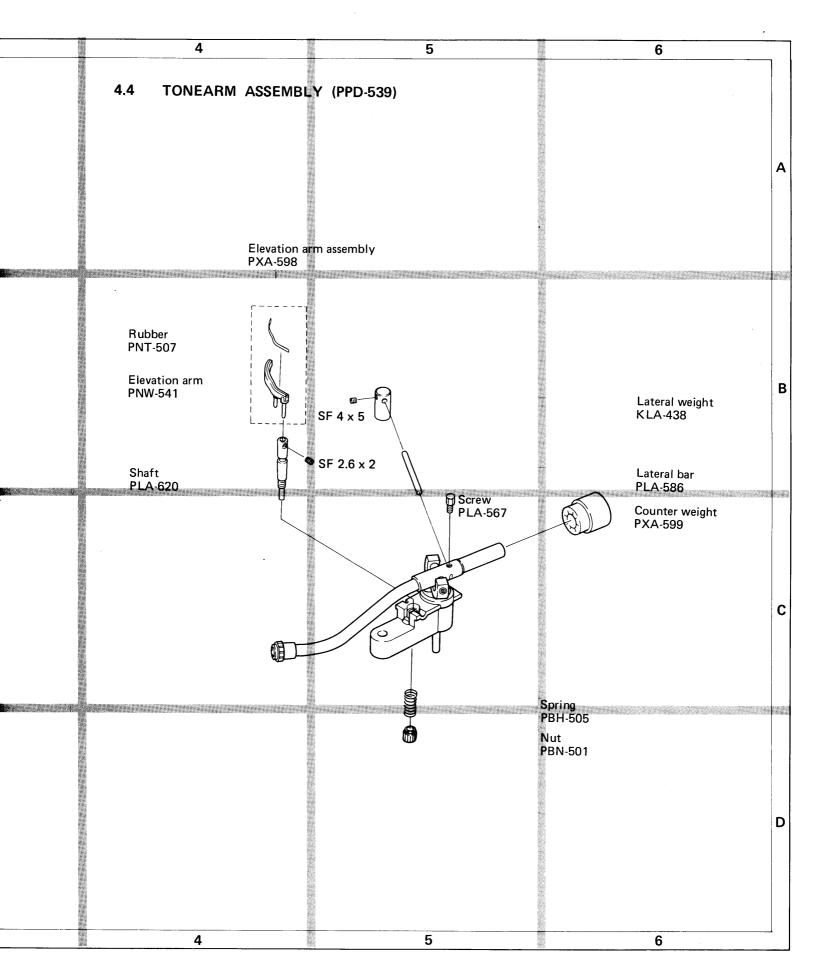


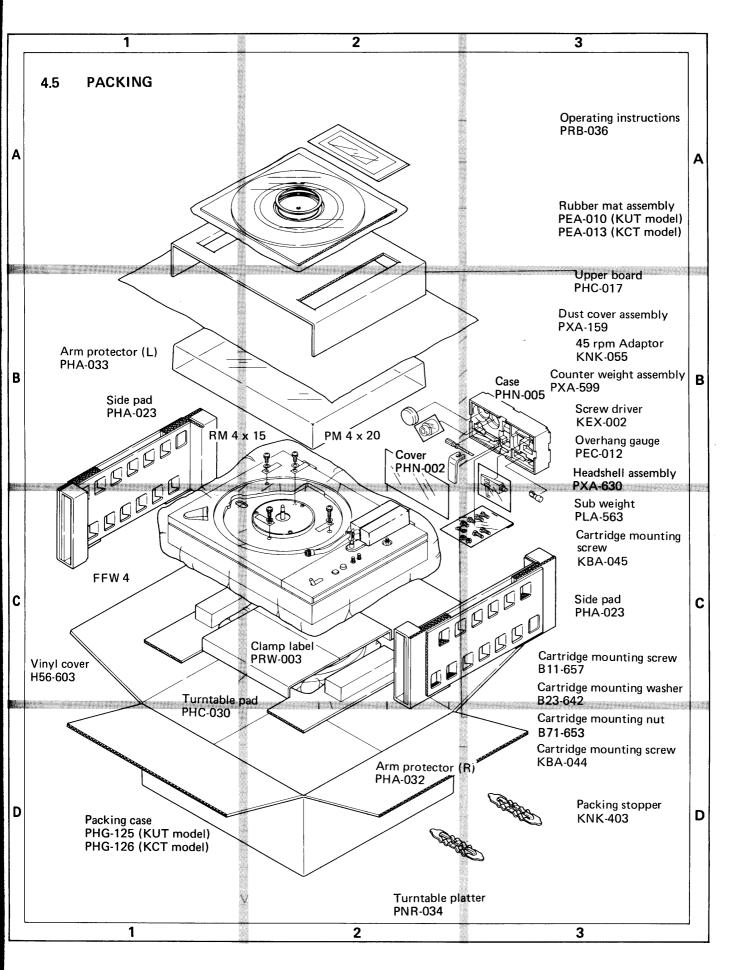


	1	2	3	
	4.1 MOTOR (PXM-020)	NOTE: Parts indicated in gree	n cannot be supplied.	4.
A			PT 2.6 × 6	
В			PM 2.6 x 20 PM 2.6 x 30	
С	Locational detector assembly PWX-004		PM 2.6 × 6	
D	Steel ball (B) PEF-001  Thrust catch PNW-011  Rubber bush PNT-002			
	1	2		









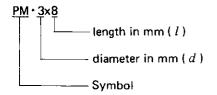
# 5. NOMENCLATURE OF SCREWS, WASHERS AND NUTS

The following symbols stand for screws, washers and nuts as shown in exploded view.

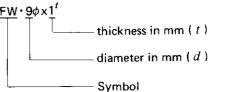
Symbol	Description	Shape
RT	Brazier head tapping screw	
PŢ	Pan head tapping screw	
PTT	Special screw (A)	Cummum
РТВА	Special screw (B)	Отти
РОТВА	Special screw (C)	<b>J</b>
ост	Oval countersunk head tapping screw	
РМ	Pan head machine screw	
СМ	Countersunk head machine screw	
ОСМ	Oval countersunk head machine screw	
тм	Truss head machine screw	
вм	Binding head machine screw	
PSA	Pan head screw with spring tock washer	
PSB	Pan head screw with spring lock washer and flat washer	
PSF	Pan head screw with flat washer	

Symbol	Description	Sha	ipe
EW	E type washer		
FW	Flat washer	0	
sw	Spring lock washer	0	4
N	Nut	0	
WN	Washer faced nut	0	
PN	Push nut	(3)	4
FFW	Fiber flat washer	0	
sc	Slotted set screw (Cone point)	€	
SF	Slotted set screw (Flat point)	€	
нѕ	Hexagon socket headless set screw	0	
ocw	Oval countersunk head wood screw		
cw	Countersunk head wood screw		
RW	Round head wood screw		

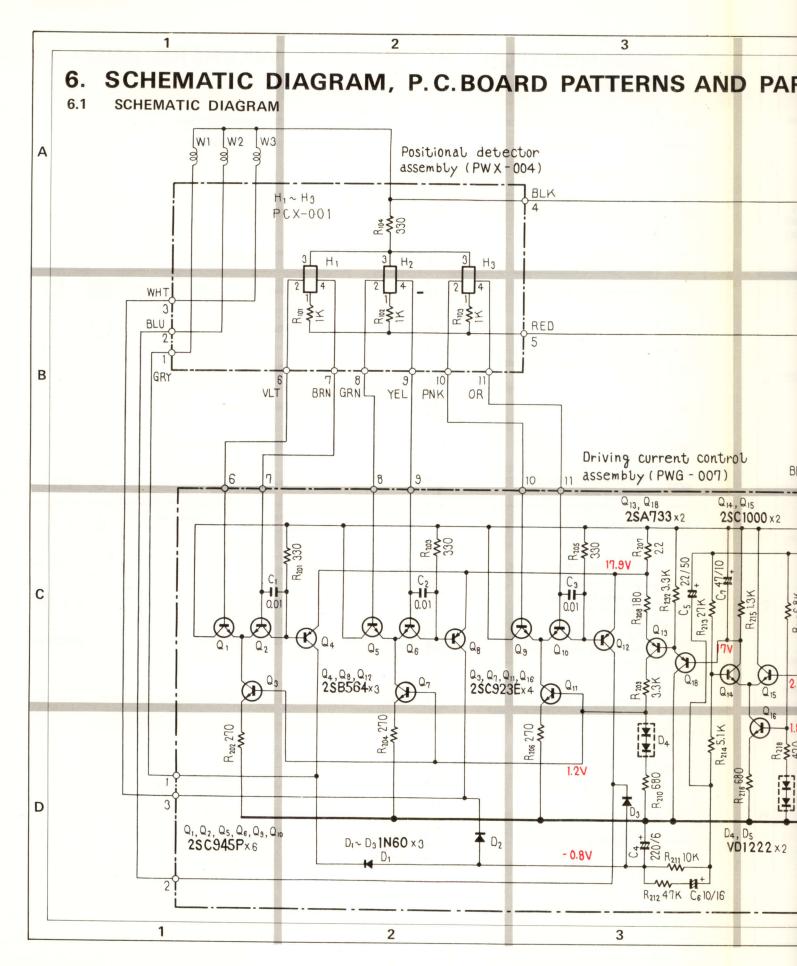
# **EXAMPLE**

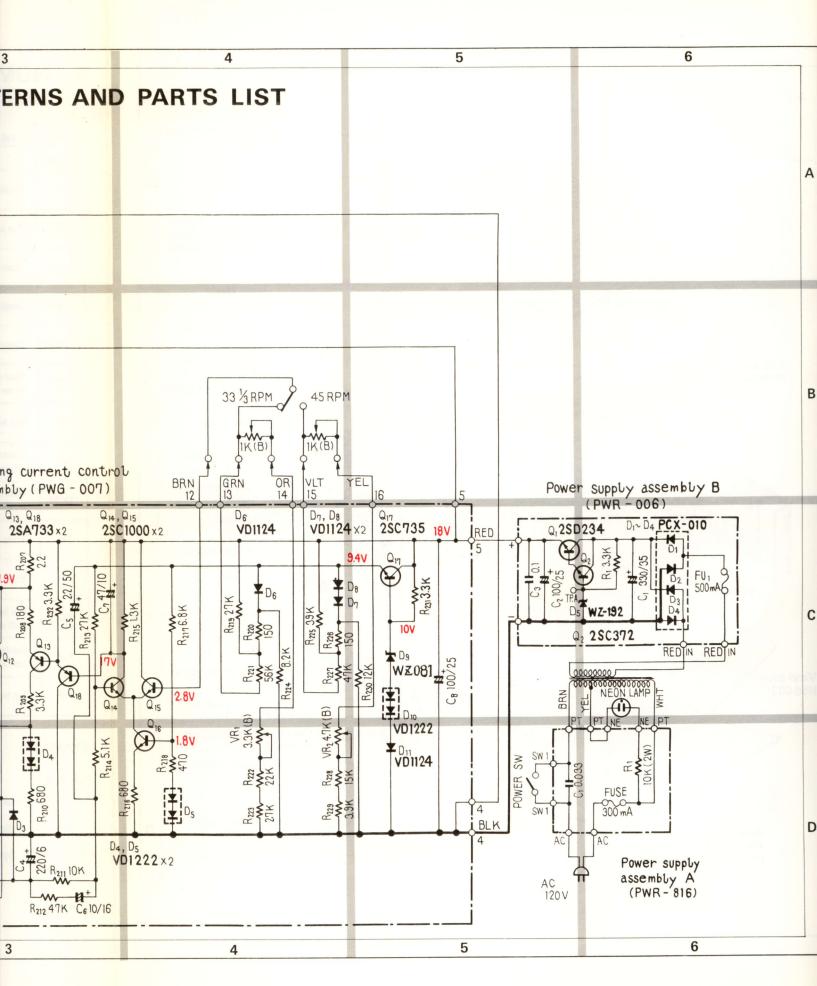




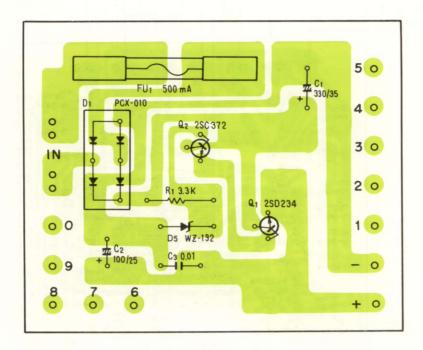








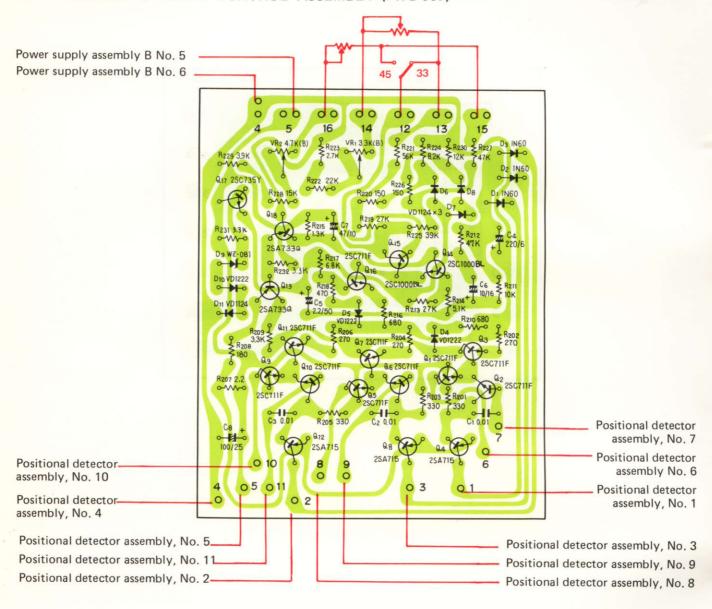
# 6.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY B (PWR-006)



# Parts List of Power Supply Assembly B (PWR-006)

Symbol	Description			Part No.	
C1	Electrolytic	330	35V	CEA 331P 35	
C2	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25	
C3	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50	
R1	Carbon film	3.3k		RD%PS 332J	
Q1	Transistor			2SD234	
Q2	Transistor			2SC372	
D1	Diode			PCX-010	
D2	Zener diode			WZ-192	
FU	Fuse	500mA		PEK-004	
	Fuse clip			K91-006	

# 6.3 DRIVING CURRENT CONTROL ASSEMBLY (PWG-007)



# Parts List of Driving Current Control Assembly (PWG-007)

# **CAPACITORS**

Symbol	Des	cription		Part No.
C1	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C2	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C3	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C4	Electrolytic	220	6V	CEA 221P 6
C5	Electrolytic	2.2	50V	CEA 2R2P 50
C6	Electrolytic	10	16V	CEA 100P 16
C7	Electrolytic	47	10V	CEA 470P 10
C8	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25

# **RESISTORS**

Symbol	Des	cription	Part No.
R201	Carbon film	330	RD%VS 331J
R202	Carbon film	270	RD%VS 271J
R203	Carbon film	330	RD%VS 331J
R204	Carbon film	270	RD%VS 271J
R205	Carbon film	330	RD%VS 331J
R206	Carbon film	270	RD%VS 271J
R207	Carbon film	2.2	RD½VS 2R2J
R208	Carbon film	180	RD%VS 181J
R209	Carbon film	3.3k	RD¼VS 332J
R210	Carbon film	680	RD%VS 681J
R211	Carbon film	10k	RD%VS 103J
R212	Carbon film	47k	RD¼VS 473J
R213	Carbon film	27k	RD%VS 273J
R214	Carbon film	5.1k	RD%V\$ 512J
R215	Carbon film	1.3k	RD%VS 132J
R216	Carbon film	680	RD%VS 681J
R217	Carbon film	6.8k	RD%VS 682J
R218	Carbon film	470	RD%VS 471J
R219	Carbon film	27k	RD%VS 273J
R220	Carbon film	150	RD%VS 151J
R221	Carbon film	56k	RD¼VS 563J
R222	Carbon film	22k	RD%VS 223J
R223	Carbon film	2.7k	RD%VS 272J
R224	Carbon film	8.2k	RD%VS 822J
R225	Carbon film	39k	RD¼VS 393J
R226	Carbon film	150	RD%VS 151J
R227	Carbon film	47k	RD%VS 473J
R228	Carbon film	15k	RD%VS 153J
R229	Carbon film	3.9k	RD%VS 392J
R230	Carbon film	12k	RD%VS 123J
R231	Carbon film	3.3k	RD%VS 332J
R232	Carbon film	3.3k	RD%VS 332J
VR1	Semi-fixed	3.3k-B	PCP-001
VR2	Semi-fixed	4.7k-B	PCP-002

Symbol	Description	Part No.
Q6	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
Q7	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC923-E)
08	Transistor	2SA715-C
		(2SA509-Y,
		2SB564-L)
<b>Q</b> 9	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
Q10	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
Q11	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC923-E)
Q12	Transistor	2SA715-C
		(2SA509-Y,
		2SB564-L)
Q13	Transistor	2SA733-Q
Q14	Transistor	2SC1000-BL
Q15	Transistor	2SC1000-BL
Q16	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC923-E)
Q17	Transistor	2SC735-Y
Q18	Transistor	2SA733-Q
D1	Diode	IN60
D2	Diode	IN60
D3	Diode	IN60
D4	Varistor	VD1222
D5	Varistor	VD1222
D6	Varistor	VD1124
D7	Varistor	VD1124
D8	Varistor	VD1124
D9	Zener diode	WZ081
D10	Varistor	VD1222
D11	Varistor	VD1124

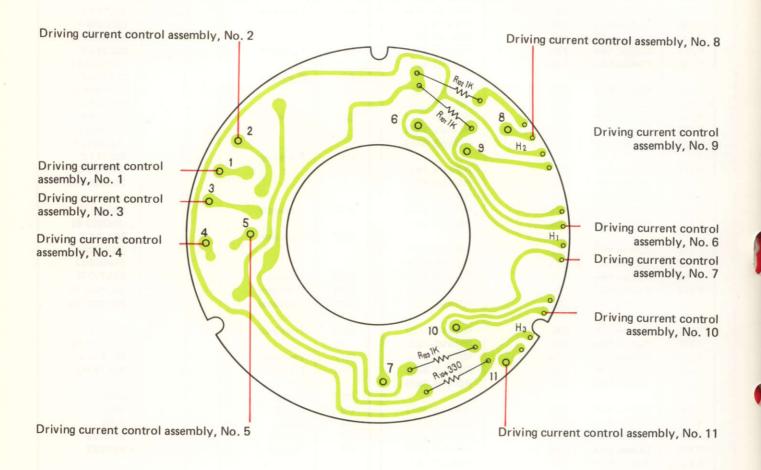
# **SEMICONDUCTORS**

Symbol	Description	Part No.
Q1	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
Q2	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
<b>Q</b> 3	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC923-E)
Q4	Transistor	2SA715-C
		(2SA509-Y,
		2SB564-L)
Q5	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)

# NOTE:

- Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>, Q<sub>5</sub>, Q<sub>6</sub>, Q<sub>9</sub>, and Q<sub>10</sub> should, on the same circuit board, use the same kind and rank of product.
   Q<sub>3</sub>, Q<sub>7</sub>, Q<sub>11</sub>, and Q<sub>16</sub> should, on the same circuit board, use the same kind and rank of product.
   D<sub>1</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, and D<sub>3</sub> should be 'paired' (PYY-006-0).

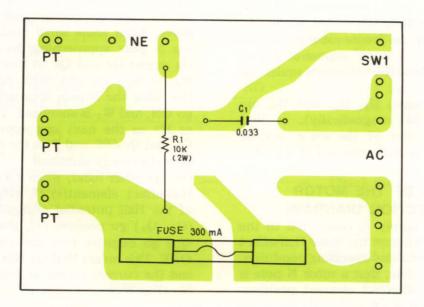
# 6.4 POSITIONAL DETECTOR ASSEMBLY (PWX-004)



# Parts List of Positional Detector Assembly (PWX-004)

Symbol	Description	Part No.	
H1	Hall-effect element	PCX-001	
H2	Hall-effect element	PCX-001	
H3	Hall-effect element	PCX-001	
R101	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J	
R102	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J	
R103	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J	
R104	Carbon film resistor 330	RD%PS 331J	

# 6.5 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY A (PWR-816)



# Parts List of Power Supply Assembly A (PWR-816)

Symbol	Desc	cription		Part No.
C1	Myler	0.033		KCE-009
R1	Metal oxide	10k	2W	RS2P 103J
FU	Fuse Fuse clip	300mA		E21-030 K91-006

# 7. PXM-020 OUTLINE OF OPERATION

# 7.1 STRUCTURE

The PXM-020 is an external-rotor type DC motor in which Hall-effect elements are used to detect the rotor position, with electronic ON-OFF switching of the current to the motor windings. As shown in Figure 1a, the ferrite rotor is magnetized alternately N and S in 45° segments. Figure 1b shows the three Hall-effect elements under the rotor.

The Hall-effect elements,  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ , and  $H_3$ , are fitted  $30^{\circ}$  apart ( $120^{\circ}$  magnetically), so that whatever the orientation of the rotor, one of them will experience a Hall potential at a particular time.

# 7.2 OPERATION OF THE MOTOR (SEE CONNECTION DIAGRAM)

When the electrical supply is connected to the motor, current flows through the three Hall-effect elements, which go into the operating condition. If we assume, at this time, that a rotor N pole is located at the  $H_1$  Hall-effect element position, then the Hall potential developed in  $H_1$  sends the base of  $Q_1$  negative (-) and that of  $Q_2$  positive

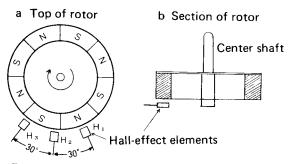


Fig. 1: Relative Locations of Rotor and Hall-Effect Elements

(+). Due to this Hall-effect potential Q2 turns ON, voltage at the Q2 collector drops, the potentail on the base of Q4 drops, and Q4 turns ON. With Q4 ON, the motor drive coil W1 is energized by the collector current, and the rotor begins to move. After some small movement of the rotor, the N pole approaching the Hall-effect element H2 causes Q6 and Q8 to turn ON, and drive coil W3 to be energized. With further movement of the rotor the N pole approaches H3, Q10 and Q12 go ON, and W2 is energized. The first N pole passes H3 as the next one approaches H1, putting Q2 and Q4 ON, and thus the rotation of the rotor is continuously sustained.

On the other hand, when a S pole approaches the Hall-effect element(s)  $H_1$  ( $H_2$ ,  $H_3$ ), the polarity of the Hall potential changes, the base(s) of  $Q_1$  ( $Q_5$ ,  $Q_9$ ) go positive (+), the base(s) of  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ) go negative (—), and so  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ) turn OFF. This means that  $Q_4$  ( $Q_8$ ,  $Q_{12}$ ) also turn OFF and the current ceases to flow in the drive coil(s)  $W_1$  ( $W_2$ ,  $W_3$ ).

# 7.3 SPEED CONTROL

When no current is flowing through a drive coil (that is when a S pole is approaching the Hall effect element), a voltage proportional to the speed of rotation of the rotor is induced in the drive coil (the same effect as with a generator). This voltage is rectified by the diode(s)  $D_1$  ( $D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ), and the negative potential derived is applied to the base of  $Q_{14}$ .  $Q_{14}$  and  $Q_{15}$  form a differential amplifier circuit, and the standard voltage for 33-1/3 or 45 rpm rotation is applied to the base of  $Q_{15}$ . It follows that so long as the rotor is

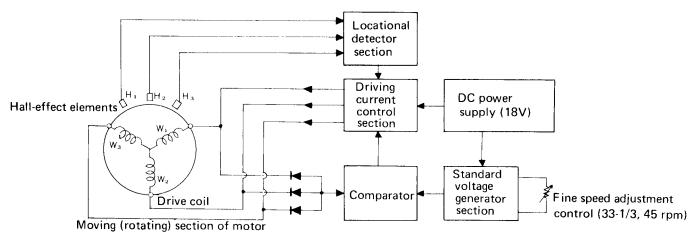


Fig. 2: Block Diagram of the PXM-020

turning at the correct speed (revs), this circuit is balanced. If for any reason the speed of ratation of the rotor exceeds the proper value, the voltage generated in each drive coil will increase.

This causes the potential on the base of  $Q_{14}$  to drop, and the potential on the bases of  $Q_{18}$  and  $Q_{13}$  rises. As the potential on the base of  $Q_{13}$  rises, the collector current drops and this reduces the potential on the base(s) of  $Q_3$  ( $Q_7$ ,  $Q_{11}$ ). This results in a reduction in the current flowing through  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ), and a rise in the potential on the base(s) of  $Q_4$  ( $Q_8$ ,  $Q_{12}$ ), so that the collector current(s) of  $Q_4$  ( $Q_8$ ,  $Q_{12}$ ) drop. If the collector current drops, the field strength of the drive coil also drops, the rotor speed drops, and it returns to the correct speed of rotation.

On the other hand, if the rate of rotation of the rotor drops below its proper value, the process is precisely the reverse of the above: the voltage across each drive coil drops, and the base potential of  $Q_{14}$  rises. This causes the collector current of  $Q_{13}$  to increase, and the current(s) through  $Q_1$  ( $Q_7$ ,  $Q_{11}$ ) and  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ) also rise. As the collector current(s) of  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ) increase, the base potential(s) on  $Q_4$  ( $Q_8$ ,  $Q_{12}$ ) drop, the collector current(s) rise, the magnetic field strength of the drive coil(s) increases, and the rotor speed increases to the correct value.

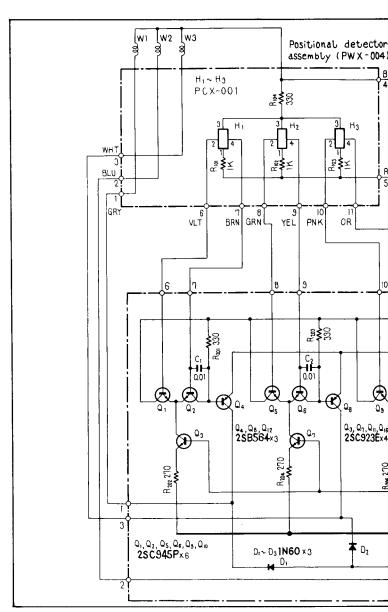
# 7.4 TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

The section which corrects the speed of rotation of the motor as the ambient temperature changes comprises varistors ( $D_4$ ,  $D_5$ ,  $D_6$ ,  $D_7$ ,  $D_8$ ,  $D_{10}$ ,  $D_{11}$ ) to achieve temperature compensation.

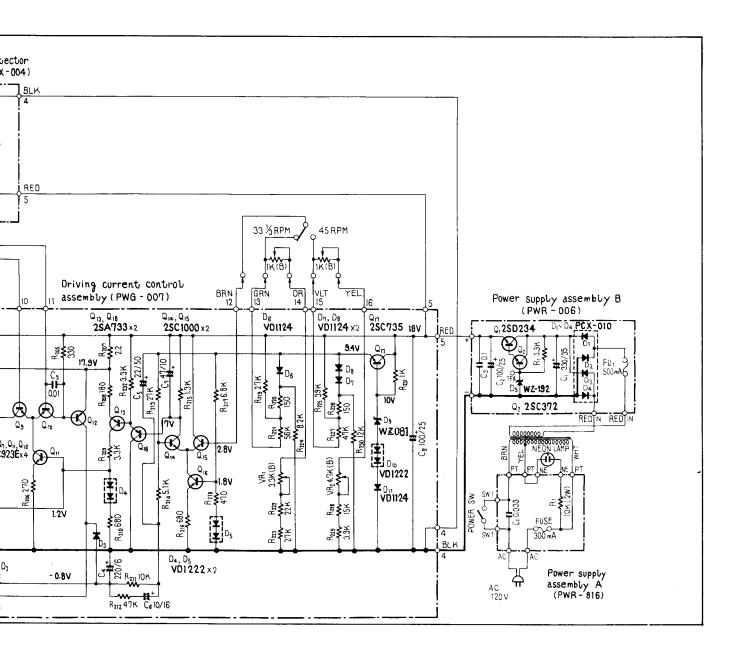
- D<sub>4</sub> compensates Q<sub>3</sub>, Q<sub>7</sub>, and Q<sub>11</sub>. If D<sub>4</sub> were not provided, an increase in temperature would be accompanied by a drop in the V<sub>B-E</sub> of Q<sub>3</sub>, Q<sub>7</sub>, and Q<sub>11</sub>, and an increase in the collector currents. This would result in a drop in the base potentials of Q<sub>4</sub>, Q<sub>8</sub>, and Q<sub>12</sub>, and an increase in their collector currents with, in turn a higher current through the drive coils and a corresponding increase in the speed of revolution. The temperature coefficient of D<sub>4</sub> (VD1222) is −3.6mV/°C, which ensures that the bases of Q<sub>3</sub>, Q<sub>7</sub>, and Q<sub>11</sub> do not drop in potential, so that the motor speed will not increase.
- D<sub>5</sub> compensates Q<sub>16</sub>. If D<sub>5</sub> were not provided, an increase in temperature would cause an increase in Q<sub>16</sub> collector current, and a corresponding increase in Q<sub>14</sub>, Q<sub>15</sub>, Q<sub>18</sub>, Q<sub>13</sub>, with a rise in the base potential of Q<sub>3</sub>, Q<sub>7</sub>, and Q<sub>11</sub>, and an increase in the speed of the motor.

• D<sub>6</sub>, D<sub>7</sub> and D<sub>8</sub> provide the temperature compensation for rotor magnetism. Magnetic field strength drops at −0.18%/°C with an increase in temperature. For this reason, if D<sub>6</sub>, D<sub>7</sub> and D<sub>8</sub> are not provided, even at the proper rate of rotation, the voltage generated in the drive coils would drop, because the comparator would indicate that the speed has dropped, and so the motor speed would. D<sub>6</sub> (33-1/3) D<sub>7</sub> and D<sub>8</sub> (45 rpm) raise the potential at the base of Q<sub>15</sub> as the temperature rises, preserving the balance of Q<sub>14</sub> and Q<sub>15</sub>, and maintaining proper speed.

# CONNECTION DIAGRAM

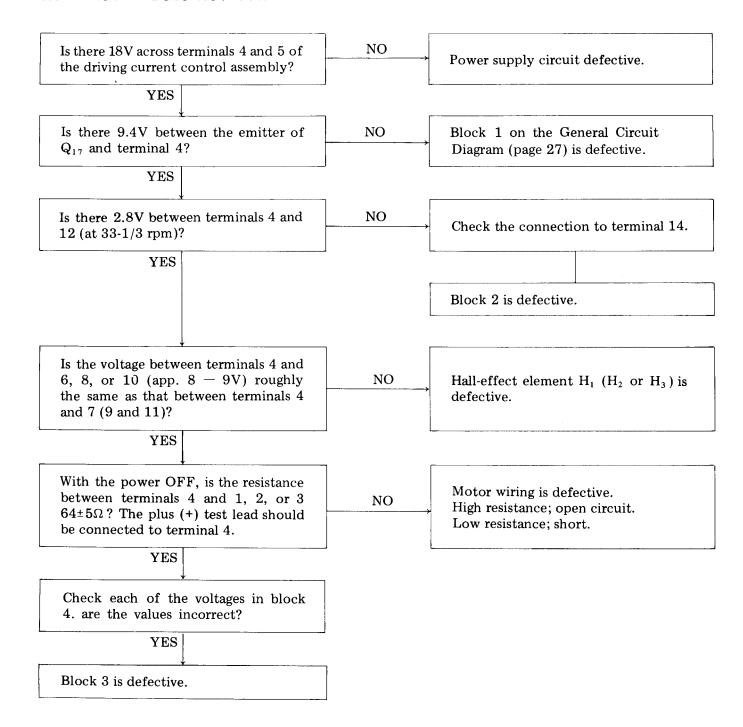


• D<sub>10</sub> and D<sub>11</sub> compensate D<sub>9</sub> and Q<sub>17</sub>. D<sub>6</sub> (WZ081) is a zener diode. The zener temperature coefficient is 0.05%/° C. If D<sub>10</sub> and D<sub>11</sub> are not provided, as the temperature rises the zener potential will rise, so that the V<sub>B-E</sub> of Q<sub>17</sub> drops, raising the emitter potential (the standard voltage) of Q<sub>17</sub>. If the standard voltage rises, the speed of the motor also rises. This is the reason for the compensation by D<sub>10</sub> and D<sub>11</sub> for the rise in D<sub>9</sub> zener potential and the drop in V<sub>B-E</sub> potential of Q<sub>17</sub>. The temperature coefficient of D<sub>11</sub> (VD1124) is -1.9mV/° C.

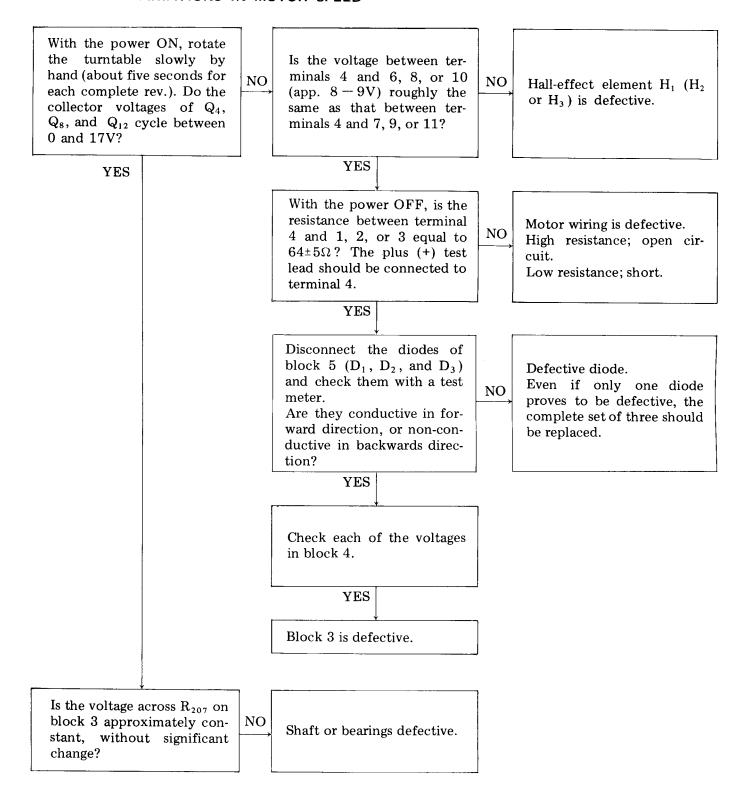


# 8. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

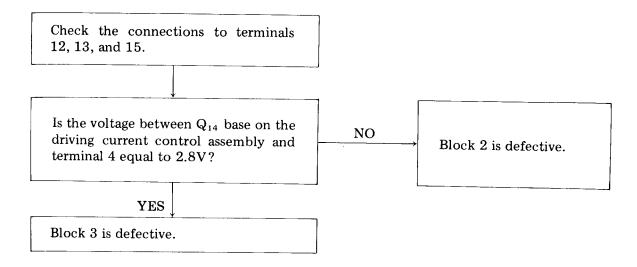
### 8.1 MOTOR DOES NOT TURN



# 8.2 WIDE VARIATIONS IN MOTOR SPEED



# 8.3 MOTOR RACES



# 9. ADJUSTMENT

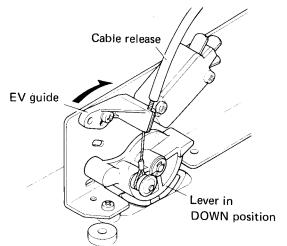
# 9.1 MOTOR SPEED

When it proves impossible to adjust the fine speed controls to give the correct speeds, the motor may be adjusted as follows.

- 1. Set the fine speed adjustment controls on the stereo turntable to their mechanical centers (approx. in the middle).
- 2. The separate volume-type controls on the P.C. Board PWG-007 are accessible for both 33 and 45 rpm adjustments. Use a small screwdriver to turn these preset controls to give synchronization as indicated by the stroboscopic speed indicator on the record player.
- 3. When even turning the controls fails to give the required adjustment, refer to Connection diagram on page 6, and change  $R_{223}$  (33-1/3 rpm) and  $R_{229}$  (45 rpm) within the range  $1.5 \mathrm{k}\Omega$  to  $5.6 \mathrm{k}\Omega$  before repeating the adjustment.

# 9.2 ARM ELEVATION

Tonearm elevation is operated by a cable release. If the release stretches due to aging or other reasons, loosen EV guide screw (Fig. 1) and adjust cable release anchor condition. Perform this adjustment with tonearm elevation in DOWN setting. As adjustment standard, EV lever unit (Fig. 2) should tightly contact straight line portion of EV cam. Be sure to confirm operation after adjusting.





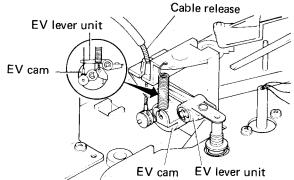


Fig. 2

# DIRECT DRIVE STEREO TURNTABLE PL-510 A HGT

# **Additional**

# Service Manual

This leaflet provides the description of the parts applied only HGT model.

For detailed instructions on adjustments, description, etc., please refer to the Service Manual of PL-510A/KCT, KUT.



# 10. SPECIFICATIONS (HGT model)

# MOTOR AND TURNTABLE

Motor:

DC servo motor

Turntable Drive:

Direct drive

Speed:

S/N:

Two speeds: 33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm

Wow and flutter:

0.03% (WRMS) or less 68dB (DIN B) or more

(with Pioneer cartridge model PC-135)

Turntable platter: Moment of inertia: 321mm diam, aluminum alloy

240kg-cm<sup>2</sup> (including rubber mat)

**TONEARM** 

Tonearm type:

Static-balance, S-shaped, pipe arm

Effective arm length:

221mm +3° ~ 1°

Tracking error: Overhang:

15.5mm

Usable cartridge weight:

4g (MIN) ~ 10g (MAX)

(For cartridges weights over 8.5g, attach the sub weight)

### SUBFUNCTIONS

Anti-skating force control

Plug-in type headshell

Oil-damped arm elevator

Hinges (Free-adjustable)

Lateral balance weight

Fine speed adjusters (33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm: using the stroboscope

for turntable speed adjustment)

## **ACCESSORIES**

1 Headshell 1 Overhang gauge 1 45 rpm adaptor 1 Screwdriver 1 Sub weight Cartridge mounting screws 2 Cartridge mounting nuts 2 Cartridge mounting washers

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

Operating instructions

Power requirements:

AC 220V, 240V, 50Hz

Power consumption:

1

Dimensions:

440(W) x 362(D) x 159(H)mm

 $17-5/16(W) \times 14-1/4(D) \times 6-1/4(H)$ in.

Weight:

8kg, 17 lb 10 oz

For Use in United Kingdom only.

Please note:

Models employ 3-conductor mains leads. Please read the following instructions carefully before connecting.

WARNING:

THIS APPARATUS MUST BE

EARTHED.

CAUTION 240V: MAINS SUPPLY VOLTAGE IS FACTORY ADJUSTED

AT 240 VOLTS.

### **IMPORTANT**

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with following code:

Green-and-yellow:

Earth

Blue: Brown: Neutral Live

As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this apparatus may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug proceed as follows.

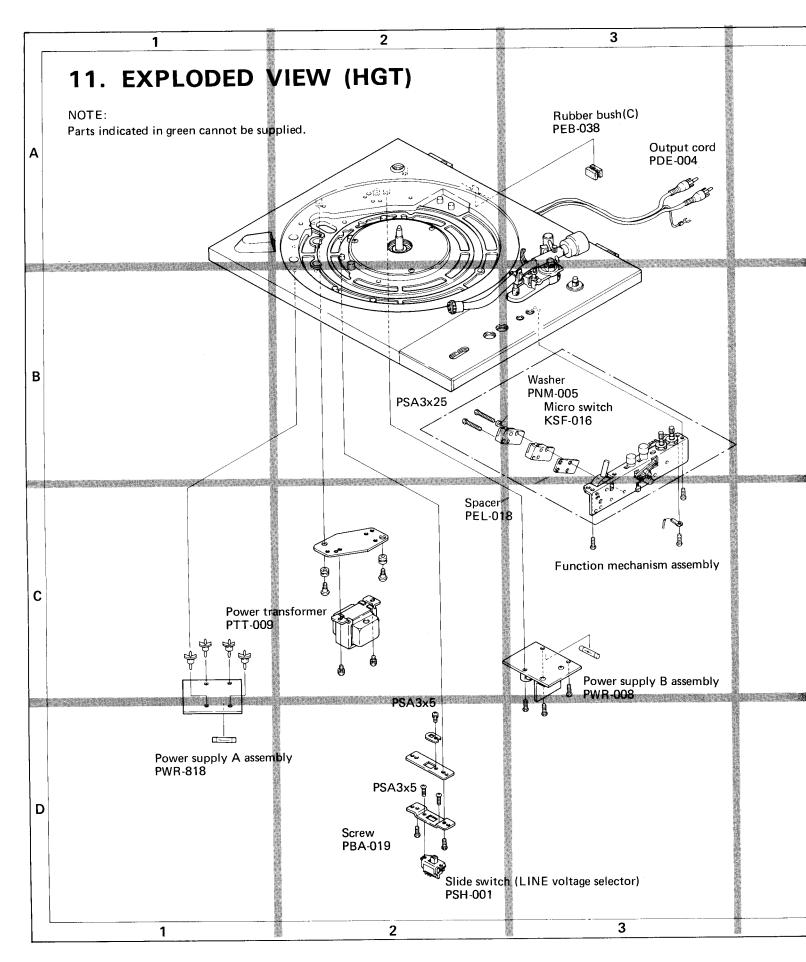
The wire which is coloured green-and-yellow must be connected to the terminal in the plug which is marked by the letter E or by the safety earth symbol = or coloured green or green-andyellow.

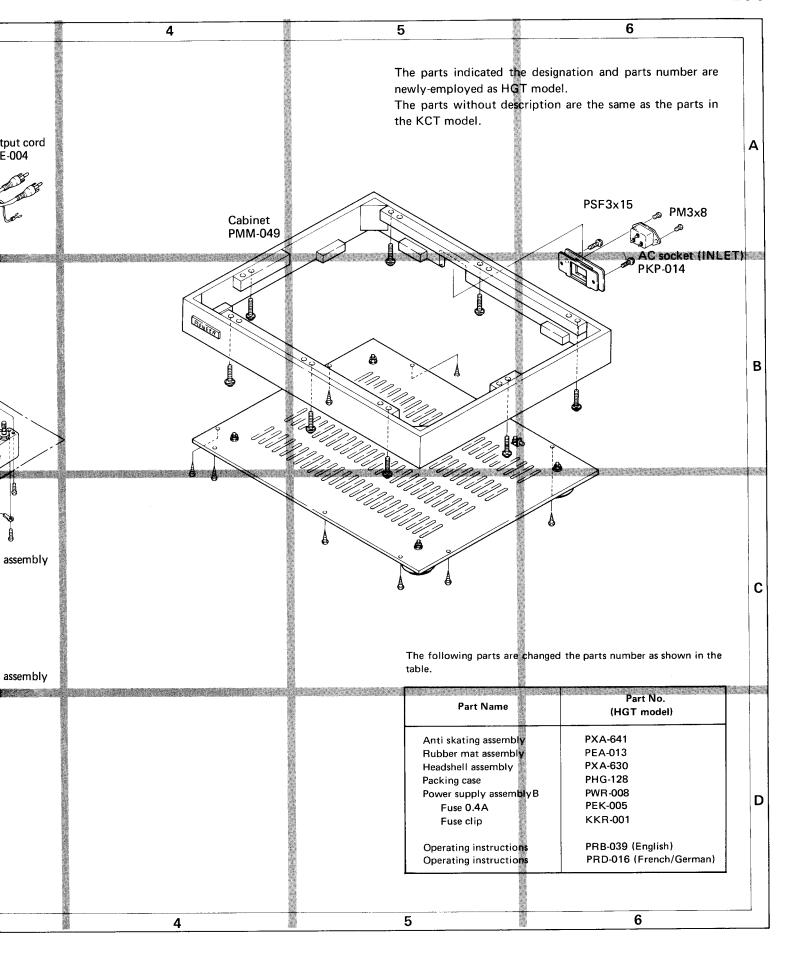
The wire which is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured blue or black.

The wire which is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured brown or red.

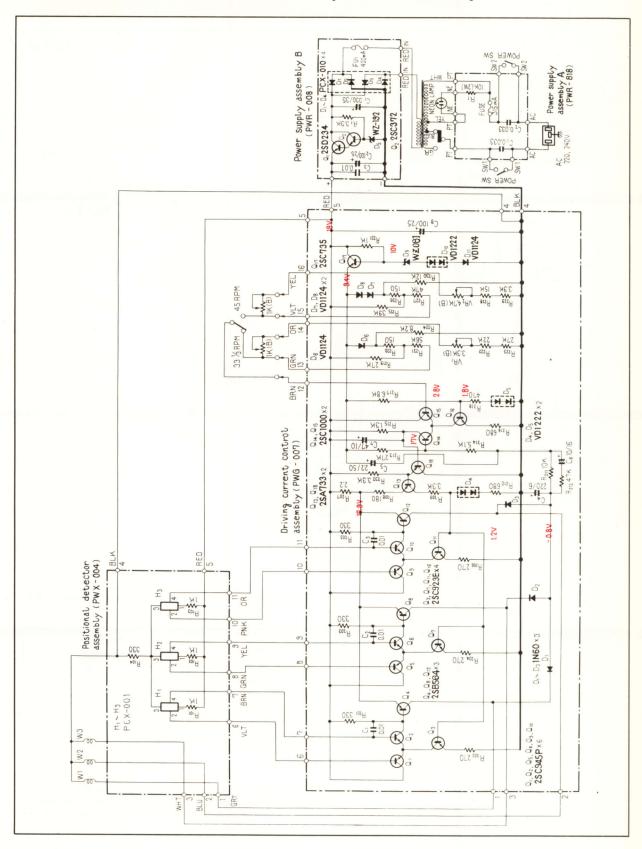
NOTE:

Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice, due to improvements.



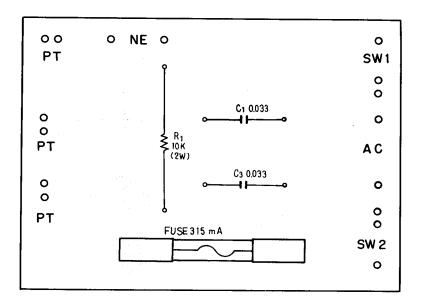


# 12. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (HGT model)



# 13. P. C BOARD PATTERN AND PARTS LIST

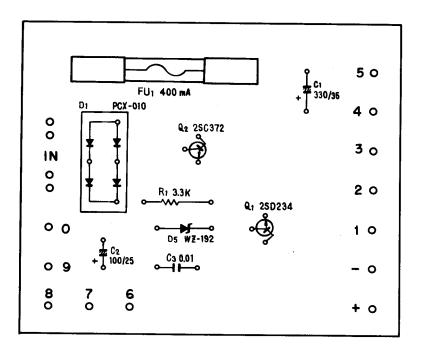
# 13.1 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY A (PWR-818)



# Parts List of Power Supply Assembly A (PWR-818)

Symbol	Description			Part No.	
C1	Myler	0.033	250∨	PCL-013	
C2	Myler	0.033	250V	PCL-013	
R1	Metal oxide	10k	2W	RS2P 103J	
FU	Fuse Fuse clip	315mA		KEK-008 KKR-001	

# 13.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY B (PWR-008)



# Parts List of Power Supply Assembly B (PWR-008)

Symbol	Description			Part No.	
C1	Electrolytic	330	35V	CEA 331P 35	
C2	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25	
С3	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50	
R1	Carbon film	3.3k		RD¼PS 332J	
Q1	Transistor			2SD234	
0.2	Transistor			2SC372	
D1	Diode			PCX-010	
D2	Zener diode			WZ-192	
FU	Fuse	400mA		PEK-005	
	Fuse clip			KKR-001	

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